FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NEGOTIATIONS WITH UK OVER MALVINAS MAY END

PY021356 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2320 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Mar (NA) -- Gustavo Figueroa, chief of the Foreign Ministry Cabinet, stated today that Argentina could end the round of negotiations with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands and other archipelagos in the south western Atlantic if a prompt solution to this conflict is not found. Figueroa also said that during the last round of negotiations held on Friday and Saturday in New York Argentina proposed a system of monthly meetings aimed at achieving "substantial results which, at this state of the negotiations, should necessarily be achieved in a short term." Figueroa made these and other statements this afternoon after reading to journalists accredited at San Martin Palace, a complementary declaration to the joint communique issued this morning regarding the negotiations with Great Britain over the restitution of the Malvinas, Georgia and South Sandwich Islands.

First it was believed that Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez himself would appear in the press room to read the declaration, but it was learned later on that he had given that job to Figueroa to avoid the journalists' questions. Figueroa explained that he would not answer any questions and only read the declaration, the text of which follows:

"During the meeting on 26 and 27 February in New York the representatives of Argentina and Great Britain analyzed the Argentine proposal to establish a system of monthly meetings with a preestablished agenda, a site for the meeting established before hand and presided over by high-ranking authorities.

"The objective of those meetings would be to really speed up the negotiations underway which are aimed at the recognition of Argentina sovereignty over the Malvinas, Georgia and South Sandwich Islands and in this way reach substantial results in a term which at this stage of the negotiations should necessarily be short. "Argentina has negotiated with patience, loyalty and good faith with Great Britain for 15 years within the framework of the UN resolutions on the sovereignty dispute over the aforementioned islands.

"The new system is an effective step taken with the objective of a prompt solution to the dispute and, moreover, if a solution should not be reached, Argentina maintains the right to end the system and freely chose the procedure with it may deem most convenient to its interests."

Foreign Ministry Statement

PY022127 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Regarding the possibility that the negotiations on the Malvinas Islands may be suspended, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Enrique Ross has said that in his opinion the goals set by the Foreign Ministry have been accomplished.

UCR LEADER DISCUSSES MULTIPARTY GROUP POSITION

PY021859 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0025 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Feb (TELAM) -- The leaders of the five parties that make up the Multiparty Group decided today that this group will continue to operate as it has been doing. However, they said that depending on the circumstances it may become a multisector group.

At the end of the meeting Radical Civic Union [UCR] leader Carlos Contin said that the Multiparty Group has remained unchanged, although there is a possibility (that it may become a multisector) group in the future. Regarding the Multiparty Group Permanent Secretariat -- one of the critical issues discussed today -- Contin said that it has been ratified as the executive body for the guidelines issued by the board of presidents, the top-ranking body of the Multiparty Group. Also attending the meeting in addition to Contin, were the first vice president of the Justicialist Party, Deolindo Bittle; Development Party representative Arturo Frondizi; Christian Democratic Party representative Francisco Cerro; and Intransigent Party representative Oscar Alende. Also attending the 2-hour meeting held at the UCR national headquarters were Enrique Vanoili (representing the UCR and who today was appointed coordinating secretary of the Multiparty Group; Rogelio Figerio (MID) [Integration and Development Movement]; Carlos Auyero (DC) [Christian Democratic Party]; Bernardo Montenegro (Justicialist Party) and Miguel Monserrat (Intransigent Party).

Asked whether the future political party statute will include a clause that will prohibit any revision of what has been done against subversion, Contin said that this issue has not been discussed and noted that "when we do so we will disclose our position on the issue." He added, nevertheless: "We believe that we do not have to accept any conditions; we want political parties to act freely. There are ways to avoid this, this is what amnesties are for. But congress will be the one to decide this."

Regarding the statement issued yesterday by the General Labor Confederation [CGT], Contin said that "We have no knowledge of it yet since it has just been submitted to the Multiparty Group board."

PLAN TO BAN PROBE INTO DISAPPEARANCES VIEWED

PY282139 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 27 Feb 82 p 9

[Text] (NA) -- Argentine politicians yesterday had negative reactions in wide-ranging degrees to reports of a government project to include a clause in the forthcoming political parties statute banning any investigation into the "dirty war" against leftwing terrorism.

Yet, the politicians agreed on the fact that missing people are one of the most serious obstacles facing Argentina on its way back to unity.

Radical Luis Leon said civilians and military alike "must be generous to try and overcome our tragedy," since "nobody wants more violence in the country."

He added that the missing people are "the country's most serious problem" and that including in the statute a clause banning probes into the fight against terrorism would set "a dangerous condition for democracy." Saying that "We Argentines have to be realistic to solve national problems," he added that "It is possible that some mothers will have to get a tight grip on their hearts, but it would also be good if the government helped and tried to clear (the matter) up as far as it can."

Another radical politician, Antonio Troccoli, said in an interview over Radio Continental that "the minds and the attitude of Argentines" contain the possibility of "throwing a cloak of forgetfulness" over the problem of missing people, since, he thought, "the country cannot hang on forever to a sad moment in history." However, Troccoli recalled that the Multi-Party Grouping called for "an adequate explanation (to be given to) relatives of dead and missing people so that, once and for all, this regrettable chapter can be closed and the country can once again start looking ahead."

He said Argentina can drop its demands for probes as long as past "procedures and excesses" do not take place again.

Peronist Deolindo Bittel said including the clause would have a negative effect. Another Peronist, Jorge Paladino, said that military statements according to which no probes will be allowed are regrettable. "It is impossible not to allow certain things in the game of democracy", he added.

Former social welfare minister and current Federal Party head Francisco Manrique said he did not want a "Nuremberg trial" in Argentina, adding: "But for this, the government has to release as much of its information as possible, so that this can be considered as a starting point for what will naturally take place in the future".

Radical Party head Carlos Contin said last night as he came out of a Multi-Party meeting that the political grouping will not accept any conditions like those the reported project to include a ban on probes of the "dirty war" in the political parties statute would impose.

PARTIES STATUTE TO BAN PROBES ON MISSING PERSONS

PY261816 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 26 Feb 82 p 11

[Text] (NA) -- The forthcoming "political parties statute" will ban probes into security force actions during the war against subversion, a high military source told NA news agency yesterday. The agency was told that whatever political parties were to gain power ultimately in Argentina would have to "strictly comply" with this requirement. The source said that it would be impossible to publish an "official list" of missing persons "because somebody else could come up with a list with more names."

The agency was told the statute, probably to be issued by the government in the third quarter of the year, would contain a clause barring any probes into security actions or missing persons. Nobody can put security forces on trial for having put down subversion, the agency was told.

The sources claimed that "We do not know anybody who wants the country to be constitutionally normalized, who does not agree that what the armed forces did against subversion cannot be put on trial."

The source quoted the late radical leader Ricardo Balbin when he said "the missing people are dead", and claimed Balbin's statement "had done the country a great service."

The news agency was also told that it was not true that the government would never agree to meet with the Multiparty Group. "Not for the time being," the source said, "but perhaps in six months...We will have to see how things work out." The source said the government might discuss things like "economic policy, education policy...whether or not we stay in the Third World."

15 MILLION LITERS OF WINE SHIPPED TO USSR

PY260254 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2007 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Mendoza, 22 Feb (TELAM) -- Joaquin Gonzalez Villanueva, chairman of the state-owned Bodegas y Vinedos Giol enterprise, today presided over an official ceremony held to mark the occasion of the first shipment of filtered white wine, 15 million liters, to the USSR. Speaking at the ceremony, the official pointed out that this was the most important export of wine made by the enterprise alone since the former shipments were made jointly with the enterprises Cavic of San Juan and Vinos Argentinos. In the port of Buenos Aires the wine will be loaded on the vessels Hassely and Jo-Grand of Japanese and Dutch flags respectively, the final port of destination being Novorosik on the Black Sea. Villanueva noted that negotiations are also under way for an additional shipment of 15 million liters of wine to the same port next month.

FINANCE MINISTER ON CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

FY030203 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Finance Minister Javier Alcoreza Melgarejo has stated that the country is facing the most critical economic situation since the foundation of the republic. The minister made this statement at a press conference held today at the government palace press hall. He indicated that the country is unable to meet the demands for salary increases of the different sectors, whether labor or professional sectors.

[Begin Alcoreza recording] The country is unable to meet either the salary increase demands by the teachers or any other demands of any sector. [end recording]

Colonel Alcoreza stated that the national comptrollership will present this week a final report regarding the sales of foreign currency in an arbitrary manner by the Central Bank. This (?matter was announced by the basic committee) of the Central Bank through a document released to the different communications media.

[Begin Alcoreza recording] I believe that the first institution, comptroller of the nation, which is the national comptrollership of the republic, has the right to do so. I think that no one, no group of citizens, can merrily request whatever they want for tomorrow. I believe there is an authority in this case, which is the national comptrollership. [end recording]

He also stated that there is a very limited amount of foreign currency, and therefore, the distribution will be controlled. He added that the Finance Ministry will therefore release a document on the regulation of currency sales for the banking industrial and commercial sectors.

[Begin Alcoreza recording] In this regard, the government must carry out an adequate distribution, and must obviously push the productive sector so that the industries may really improve their qualifications as industries. The government must reconsider, for example, those pseudo-industries which want to consume a large amount of currency. Unfortunately there will not be enough currency for them. [end recording]

MINISTER SAYS RETURN TO PACIFIC 'IMPERATIVE'

FY021530 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Transport and Communications Minister Hector Caballero Cardozo has asked for the solidarity and loyal understanding of the continent to find a final solution to Bolivia's landlocked situation. In a speech made in Lima at the opening of the first meeting of transport and public works ministers from the Andean group, the Bolivian minister said that the return to the Pacific coast is an imperative need.

He stressed that the unquestionable demonstration of cooperation from the Andean countries is seen in their political backing and their decision to take the necessary collective measures of support to contribute to the solution of the problems originating in our landlocked position. These actions, he continued, have to do with aspects of the development of the road, railway, airline, communications and transport infrastructure of Bolivia and its connection with the infrastructure of the other member-countries and with the Pacific ports.

Caballero Cardozo also announced the desire of the armed forces government to implement a number of integration projects in the subregion, bringing out among them the consideration of a plan of action to facilitate international highway transport. He further referred to other programs to jointly promote the development of the transport infrastructure and services, as well as the interconnection between Bolivia and the subregion.

SIGLO XX, CATAVI MINERS GO ON 24-HOUR STRIKE

Siglo XX Demands

FY261842 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Workers from the Siglo XX district this morning decided to stage a 24-hour strike protesting against the government's delay in meeting their salary demands. Our correspondent in Siglo XX reports that miners rejected the economic proposals from the government and from COMIBOL [Mining Corporation of Bolivia] because they are not appropriate in the present situation. This is the report by our correspondent.

[Begin relay] The miners also decided to give COMIBOL and the government 10-days, until 13 March [as heard], to meet their economic demands. Otherwise, they said, they will take measures to pressure the government.

Miners Reject Proposal

FY260222 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Mineworkers of the Catavi district have decreed a 24-hour strike, rejecting the salary increase proposed by the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL] and the government. The Radio Panamericana correspondent at Siglo XX mining center has sent the following report:

[Begin recording] At a general assembly held this morning in Catavi sector, the mineworkers decreed a 24-hour strike as a protest measure, rejecting the proposal tabled by COMIBOL and the government which includes an increase of 7 and 8 percent. The mineworkers say they are experiencing a critical economic situation due to the implementation of recent economic measures. The mineworkers say: The increase they are offering us is ridiculous. [end recording]

COMIBOL General Manager Armando de Urioste termed the 24-hour strike decreed by the Catavi mineworkers illegal. In answer to questions posed by Radio Panamericana, Urioste stated that he was briefed about the miner's decision on Thursday afternoon.

[Begin Urioste recording] I certainly regret this decision, and I believe that this stoppage is not justified because the negotiations have not yet concluded. Therefore, I think this decision has been made rather hastily and it will only succeed in interfering with the continuation of talks on the salary issue. [end recording]

He added that except for Catavi and Siglo XX, all activities are being carried out within a climate of absolute normality in the other state mining enterprises.

EMBASSY IRREGULARITIES IN BUENOS AIRES, CARACAS

FY021327 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Supernumerary officials at the Bolivian Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, were dismissed from their posts 2 months ago, according to a statement released by the Foreign Ministry yesterday with regard to a number of reports published in the last few days. Those press reports mention irregularities committed at two Bolivian embassies abroad. Regarding the embassy in Buenos Aires the statement adds that only the officials paid by the Foreign Ministry now remain at their posts, including the ambassador and the three armed forces military attaches.

As to the irregularities at our embassy in Venezuela it is stated that they were committed by officials, appointed during Lidia Gueiler's government, who were dismissed in 1980. The officials now serving at the embassy have had nothing to do with the reported irregularities. Nevertheless, investigations are currently being carried out in Caracas in order to clarify the events and establish who are to be punished. The communique ends.

SARAIVA GUERREIRO, PORTUGAL'S GONCALVES MEET

PY021155 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] On the first day of his visit to Brazil Portuguese Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira met with his Brazilian counterpart Saraiva Guerreiro. During the meeting which lasted approximately 2 hours, they agreed on several points of view regarding southern Africa and especially Namibia. Before travelling to Luanda, Minister Goncalves Pereira will visit Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

More on Meeting

PY030040 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao will visti Brazil within the next 2 months in response to an invitation made by President Joao Figueiredo during his visit to that country in February 1981. This information is included in the communique released by Itamaraty today as a result of the visit made by Portuguese Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira to Brasilia.

Tomorrow, the Portuguese foreign minister will leave for Sao Paulo and then Rio de Janeiro where he will meet with Governor Paulo Maluff and Chagas Freitas respectively.

During the meetings held between Saraiva Guerreiro and Andre Goncalves Pereira, they reiterated the Brazilian and Portuguese Governments' concern over the intensification of tension in various regions of the world and emphasized the responsibility of the international community in establishing peace coexistence between states. Foreign Ministers Saraiva Guerreiro and Andre Goncalves Pereira agreed on various evaluations of current main world problems and expressed their firm intent to strengthen bilateral relations.

FIGUEIREDO MESSAGE OPENS CONGRESSIONAL SESSION

PY020204 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Excerpt] With a message from President Joao Figueiredo, today reopened this year's legislative session. In his annual message handed to the president of the senate, Senator Jarbas Passarinho by Civilian Household Chief Leitao de Abreu, President Figueriedo stated that the democratic commitment solemnly made to the nation is still valid, the commitment to comply with and to enforce the constitution.

The nation's president says that, although he did not get the response that could reasonably have been expected from the opposition, he has no hesitation in repeating the same gesture [a reference to the outstretched hand he offered in his inauguration speech] so that animosity can be eliminated from the country's political affairs.

The message begins by discussing the economic policy which was adopted in 1981 in accordance with the strategy laid down in the third national economic development plan. The main obstacle to maintaining the country's GDP growth was posed by the balance of payments and [words indistinct] to put foreign accounts in order. Dwelling on the anti-inflationary policy, the message states that the economic policy brought the inflation rate down from 110.2 percent in 1980 to 95.2 in December 1981.

Still referring to economic and financial matters, the president affirms in his message that, although difficulties were great in this area, the government did not neglect all the other problems affecting Brazilian society. The president mentions in his message the protection of the environment through the creation of ecological stations and environmental protection reserves, as well as the implementation of the national environment policy.

Special attention will be given this year to the economic and ecological zoning in the Amazon region, and to critical areas of atmospheric pollution throughout the country to save populations from such risks.

As for the energy crisis, the message recalls the creation in 1979 of the national energy commission which established a program for the substitution for petroleum-based fuel of energy from alternative sources, such as alcohol and coal. The program to use alcohol as a vehicle fuel served to reveal the pioneering spirit of Brazilians as well as their exceptional ability to adjust to new circumstances brought about by economic, technological and social changes. The production of coal has reached 5.5 million tons a year and will be greatly increased during the next 3-year period. The message adds that oil production is increasing at a pace which permits us to predict that in the next 3-year period Brazil will be producing the equivalent of 0.5 million barrels per day, plus natural gas.

As for agrarian reform, which is in a phase of intensification, the presidential message says that measures have been taken to step up land distribution, with the distribution of 300,000 land titles in 1982. The rural usucapion [acquiring property rights] through land occupancy law was instituted in conjunction with agrarian reforms to improve the standard of living of peasants. This way not only the peasant, but society as well benefits, the message says, because a productivity increase is essential to our economic equilibrium, especially in the area of food production.

In the area of nutrition, the message stresses the national program of school nutrition which this year will assist more than 15 million children. The program of nutrition for workers based on the granting of tax incentives to employers and the program of basic nutrition in very poor areas will be feeding 5 million people by 1985.

To provide housing for millions of people, housing projects are being inaugurated regularly, giving priority to those who are economically deprived so that at the end of President Figueiredo's term in office nearly 25 million Brazilians will be living in houses obtained with government assistance. This year alone, the federal government will be investing 1.2 million cruzeiros to provide shelter for 3.5 million people. This is the program for the eradication of shacks and slums which will be converted into urban communities provided with all the basic services.

In the area of transportation, the presidential message cites the subway which is already in operation in Rio de Janeiro providing transportation to 300,000 passengers per day. It also mentions the construction of the subway in Sao Paulo which, once new segments are inaugurated in 1982, will transport 1.1 million people per day. In the area of mass transportation, the message also cites projects in Porto Alegre, in the interior of Rio Grande do Sul, Salvador, Belo Horizonte, Fortaleza and municipalities in Bahia and Ceara.

Through the program of assistance of municipalities, the federal government is giving assistance to small cities now numbering 800.

Other topics in the message refer to social security and welfare progams which benefit almost all Brazilians. Referring to this, President Figueiredo says that, if the international situation did not exert pressures on our economic and financial structure, the humanistic work which the government carries out with determination and energy would be given a greater scope. The president's message says that it would be startling if the country could remain impervious to the difficulties and hardships afflicting the world economy.

The message then says that inflation is for the government the heaviest political burden because the natural inclination of those who have limited understanding or of those who are interested in discrediting the institutions is to blame the government for the ravages of inflation, as though the government could be interested in its own bankruptcy.

The message lists the monetary correction system as a mechanism to protect wage earners against erosion of the buying power of salaries and the rising cost of living. It also mentions the policy of salary readjustments based on the same monetary correction as a means to protect not only the poor class but also the groups of skilled workers, inasmuch as the government economic policy pegs the increase in salaries' buying power to the increase in the cost of living.

In the strictly political passage, the message of President Figueiredo says: I believe in dialogue not in dispute, because the former can be good for the national interest while the latter can only lead to radicalization, which is appealing only to those who want to divide the nation. The presidential message continues: The democracy about which I feel enthusiastic is pluralistic, dynamic and creative democracy.

FORMER PP LEADER MAGALHAES PINTO SHIFTS TO PDS

PY031039 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Deputy Magalhaes Pinto, former Popular Party [PP] honorary chairman, has returned to the government's party during a ceremony attended by Minister Leitao de Abreu. PDS [Social Democratic Party] Chairman Jose Sarney and Senator Jarbas Passarinho read statements at the ceremony.

PP-PMDB MERGER APPROVED BY ELECTORAL COURT

PY030250 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Carlos Rodrigues' report from Brasilia]

[Excerpt] In a courtroom packed with politicians, lawyers and journalists, the Superior Electoral Court today, Tuesday, decided by a 4-2 vote -- after a 3-hour session -- to approve the incorporation of the Popular Party into the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party.

FINANCE MINISTER MEETS FOREIGN INVESTORS

PY232246 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Feb 82 p 18

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- "We are definitely not going to relax controls." This was the emphatic answer given by Finance Minister Eranane Galveas in Switzerland to the main foreign investors who have business in Brazil regarding a question whether the government would give in to pressures for reducing control over its monetary policies to help the Social Democratic Party (PDS) in the forthcoming November elections. Bankers and businessmen were very much concerned over a possible change of direction in the economic policies of the Brazilian Government, a change which could threaten the achievements obtained up to the present: A decrease in the annual inflation rate and the reduction of the balance of payments deficit through trade surplus.

Yesterday, the finance minister, on his first day of work after his return to Brazil, met with President Figueiredo and Minister Antonio Delfim Neto to convey to them the foreign investors' concern. According to the finance minister, there is real concern abroad due to the high level of information that businessmen have about Brazil, a fact verified by the team accompanying the minister to Davos, Switzerland, for an international meeting. According to some sources, President Figueiredo reportedly found Galveas' answer to the foreign investors positive and emphasized the need for the government to immediately make this position absolutely clear, that is, that there will not be a retreat from the current economic policies either to guarantee victory in the elections or for any other objective. The president reportedly said that this should be well disclosed both for national and international public opinion so that "there will be no doubt of this nature."

FURTHER ON LATEST INCIDENT WITH ARGENTINA

PY021316 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2349 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Col Ernesto Videla, chief of the delegation to the papal mediation, yesterday said that last Friday's incident in the southern region, where an Argentine ship violated the national sovereignty, is an incident that clouds bilateral relations and coexistence; that it makes no contribution to the mediation process. During a press conference, Vice Foreign Minister Videla said that the Argentine claim that the ship Gurruchaga -- which was involved in the incident -- was in Argentine waters was clearly mistaken, because Chile has well-defined rights over all islands south of the Beagle Channel, which were established in Article 3 of the 1881 General Border Treaty. He said that despite the latest events the mediation process in Rome continues, adding: "I believe that we should find a solution. If we are civilized countries, we should settle this dispute." This is what Colonel Videla said at the press conference:

[Question] What was the purpose of the trip?

[Answer] As I said before the trip, we held meetings with our lawyers in order to analyze various technical aspects of the process. Now we are bringing back the report on the work done during these 2 weeks.

[Question] Was the possibility that Chile may turn to The Hague International Court analyzed?

[Answer] We analyzed all the options available to the Chilean Government.

[Question] What can you tell about the incident in the southern region last Friday?

[Answer] It surely disturbs normal bilateral relations and coexistence and makes no contribution to the mediation.

[Question] Incidents of this sort have been happening with increasing frequency. What is your opinion about that?

[Answer] I think they disturb relations even more.

[Question] Do you think this has impaired the mediation?

[Answer] As I said, the mediation process in Rome continues despite these incidents.

[Question] Is Chile likely to take a specific step in the mediation process, based on the studies made in Geneva?

[Answer] You will learn about that in due time.

[Question] What are the juridical aspects of the Chilean position that are being changed?

[Answer] Juridical facts are very clear and they cannot be changed because the public knows what they are.

[Question] But has the Chilean juridical position been reformulated?

[Answer] Our position has not been reformulated. There is no reason for that. Laws are very clear. International laws are based on very concrete facts which, as such, are the foundation for peaceful coexistence among nations. Therefore, we cannot separate juridical facts from political facts. This is an absolutely artifical separation.

[Question] Has the mediation process become more difficult now?

[Answer] I wish we had completed it sooner.

[Question] Given the Argentine attitude, couldn't Chile turn to The Hague International Court even though the mediation might still be underway?

[Answer] We analyzed all the alternatives the Chilean Government has.

[Question] And was The Hague alternative considered?

[Answer] That is one of the alternatives we analyzed as part of the overall approach.

After being briefed by Col Videla on the results of his mission, Chilean Foreign Minister Rojas Galdames said: We will maintain both our faith and our optimism in the mediation because we must arrive at a peaceful settlement of the dispute. The foreign minister added that the Argentine note of protest is being studied and that an answer will be given after a detailed analysis. Concerning a statement by Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez, that the incident in the southern region is overcome, Rojas Galdames said: We sent a note of protest and we issued a statement. He added that the event is just an incident in the mediation process. Naturally, it will have to be overcome sooner or later.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON U.S. MILITARY AID

PY020217 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames has stated that the U.S. military aid to Chile has great political significance. He made this statement in answer to a request for his opinion regarding the bill which the Reagan administration intends to submit to the U.S. Congress for military aid to Chile amounting to $8 million. Asked about this amount, he said that the setting of the amount is a different thing, but that it implies an improvement of the human rights issue in Chile, and that is our main interest. It has great political significance, he added.

Referring to human rights, the minister stated that they are within the established norms, regardless of situations created by the United Nations and other organizations.

In reference to remarks made by Ambassador Onofre Jarpa on forming a common front of those nations which had defeated subversion, the foreign minister said that it is an idea of Ambassador Jarpa.

Regarding the possibility of Chile resorting to The Hague International Court to peacefully solve the border conflict with Argentina, Rojas Galdames said that it is obviously an alternative. He added that it should be taken into consideration and studied thoroughly.

This is precisely what we are doing. Studying all alternatives and possibilities, he added. Regarding the forthcoming visit of U.S. Under Secretary of State Thomas Enders, he said that during his stay in Chile they will study bilateral policies in all their aspects.

The foreign minister added that it is quite probable that they will also discuss the suspension of the Kennedy Amendment.

LABOR LEADERS DEMAND GOVERNMENT PROTECTION

PY020212 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2041 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 1 Mar (LATIN-REUTER) -- Various labor union leaders decided today to demand protection from the Chilean Government after the murder of their colleague Tecapel Jimenez last week. This move was taken during a meeting of the leaders this morning, the majority of whom are critical of the military government.

Meanwhile, the police today released a portrait of the presumed murderer of Jimenez, drawn from descriptions of witnesses. The union leader was murdered Thursday inside the taxi that he owned a few days after having made a call for the formation of a national front of unions, an organization which does not exist in Chile. Hernol Flores, the president of the opposition Democratic Union of Workers (UDT), said that at the meeting held today it was decided to ask for government protection because the job of labor leader has become dangerous. The government has ordered a thorough investigation of the murder of Jimenez, who was the president of the National Association of Government Employees (ANEF), and ordered Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez to head the investigations.

Flores said that the idea of forming a labor union front which was initiated by Jimenez will continue to advance because it is more important today than ever.

Hundreds of security agents have been sent to search for clues of the murderers of Jimenez, who was found shot and knifed in the neck about 30 km west of Santiago. As of this moment the possibility of a common homicide motivated by robbery has not been discarded, but the labor leaders said that the circumstances of his death were very strange. Jimenez' driver's license turned up on the beach at Vina del Mar, 140 km northwest of Santiago, thus extending the investigation to the coastal zone of the country.

PEOPLE ARRESTED DURING JIMENEZ' FUNERAL

PY012206 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0035 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 27 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- The government has reported that four persons have been arrested here for creating incidents during the funeral of murdered union leader Tucapel Jimenez. The government Social Communications Agency (DINACOS) said that two of the arrested are militants of the proscribed communist party and that they tried to obstruct public order by distributing pamphlets and anti-government slogans downtown. Before the funeral of the leader of the National Association of Government Employees (ANEF), Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez warned that the government would not tolerate this event being used politically to violate the political recess.

DINACOS identified the arrested as the communist militants brothers Gabriel and Maria Elena Soto Vadillo, publisher Jorge Corvalan Huerta and lawyer Ricardo Hormazabal Sanchez.

PRIEST REAPPEARS; FALSE CHARGES DISPROVED

PY261232 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] A new political show staged by the so-called vicariate of solidarity has failed. The vicariate lawyers had submitted a melodramatic writ of habeas corpus in favor of a priest who, according to the writ, had been arrested by members of the National Intelligence Center -- CNI -- but the truth is that he had only moved his residence. The priest involved in this issue is Father (Mariano Puga) who is well known for his political activities and for being involved with Marxist sectors. According to the writ of habeas corpus submitted by the vicariate lawyers to the court of appeals, (Mariano Puga) was arrested at midnight at 5253 Yelmo in (Villa Frante), Maipu district, when he was on his way home. All these details submitted to the court of justice, naturally, are absolutely false. In the document sent by Msgr (Ignacio Ortuzar Rojas), vicar general of the Santiago archbishopric, he himself states that the persons responsible for the arrest of the activist priest are members of the security forces and formally charges the CNI with responsibility, which is another false information and suposition.

But the new political show staged by the vicariate of solidarity failed after the CNI denied the arrest and it was proven that Father (Mariano Puga) had only moved his residence. The alleged disappearance of (Puga Concha), who carried out his political activities in Maipu district, had compelled the vicariate of solidarity's lawyers to hastily stage a new political show at the court of justice.

LEMOS DENIES SECRET AGREEMENTS ON BASES

PA030329 Paris AFP in Spanish 0056 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Bogota, 2 Mar (AFP) -- The Colombian Government denied today having had secret negotiations with the United States on the creation of military bases to support the U.S. armed forces in confronting the communist penetration in the Caribbean. In that respect, Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds told the press that the reports on this topic coming from Washington "are groundless speculation. There are no secret agreements with the United States or with any other foreign power. Colombia's sovereignty over the San Andres archipelago and Providencia is clearly defined," the minister noted emphatically, adding: "Colombia has no reason to share San Andres and Providencia with any power."

He then stated that "It is not true that Colombia has any secret agreements on bases or on granting facilities for the installation of bases other than its own, for the defense of our sovereignty."

The minister's comments refer to information published this morning in the Washing POST, according to which U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger admitted to a gressional subcommittee that secret negotiations are presently underway with some countries of the region, particularly Honduras and Colombia. Meanwhile, residents of San Andres Island, belonging to Colombia and located off the Nicaraguan coast, told radio stations here that last weekend, experts from the U.S. aircraft carrier [as heard; dock landing ship] Portland were observing and apparently measuring the current expansion of a Colombian military base here.

DOMINICA PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

FL022115 Bridgetown CANA in English 1745 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Bogota, 2 Mar (CANA-REUTER) -- Dominica's prime minister, Eugenia Charles, arrived here today on a three-day visit to Colombia during which she will discuss Colombian economic aid for her tiny Caribbean republic. Miss Charles met President Cesar Turbay Ayala and Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos today and will also hold talks with Colombian education and agriculture officials.

VENEZUELAN MINISTER LEAL REJECTS COMMON FRONT

PA030245 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Bogota -- Today Venezuelan Defense Minister Bernardo Leal Puche rejected any attempt to create a common front with Venezuela to face any possible aggression by other American countries. The minister arrived in the Colombian capital for a 3-day official visit, during which he will meet with Colombian Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva and with the country's military high command. General Leal told the local media that Venezuela will not support any armed intervention by Ronald Reagan's administration in Central America and noted that his country respects the principle of nonintervention in other nations' affairs. The high-ranking military officer met for 30 minutes today with President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

ARMY REASSERTS UNDERWORLD, GUERRILLA TIES

PA010152 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2320 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Bogota, 28 Feb (EFE) -- The Colombian Government said today that it is certain that ties exist between the political guerrillas and the narcotics underworld. Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva said that the underworld finances the purchase of arms for the subversive movements. This was demonstrated with the capture of drug smuggler Jaime Guillot Lara in Mexico. This individual attempted to ship modern weapons to the 19 April Movement, but was discovered by the authorities.

The defense minister said that necessary measures have been adopted to control the illegal traffic in the Caribbean, but did not say what they are. General Camacho said that the government is very optimstic about the results of a decree issued recently which permits the reincorporation of the guerrillas to society.

He stated that the surrender of several subversives in Caqueta Department demonstrates the reception of the decree, which annuls trials and sentences for those who have not committed atrocious crimes.

On the matter of kidnappings, which have apparently increased in the last few months, the minister said that this illegal activity is due to the lack of cooperation of persons who do not sufficiently trust the authorities to report them.

GUERRILLAS BOMB GUATEQUE RADIO STATION BUILDING

PA210422 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0036 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Bogota, 25 Feb (EFE) -- Presumed guerrilla commandos today attacked the building where the transmitters of Radio Guateque are located in the Colombian town of Guateque. The very powerful bomb damaged part of the building. A spokesman for the radio station has reported that the guerrillas, who apparently form part of a 19 April Movement (M-19) column, painted revolutionary slogans on the building and then fled. The rebels entered the building on the outskirts of Guateque, harangued the radio station workers and then placed the bomb a few meters from the room housing the station's transmitters.

EXPLOSION DAMAGES DAS BUILDING IN ARAUCA

PA270110 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Cucuta -- A high-powered explosive was set off today in the Administrative Department of Security, DAS, installations in the town of (Saravena), Arauca, causing serious damage to the building but no casualties. The attack has been attributed to the Black Bird group of the 10th front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, which operates in that region of the country. The authorities said the action could have been set because of the DAS investigation of the kidnapping of (Melios Roman Escalona), who has been in captivity since the beginning of the week and might be held in Venezuelan territory. The investigation is being undertaken by DAS coordination with Jorge Sosa Chafin, director of the Venezuelan Judicial Technical Police, PTJ; and Carlos Jimenez Lopez, national chief of investigative affairs of the PTJ. Valuable clues have apparently been discovered in the initial investigation of the kidnapping and today's attack may have been in reprisal for this. (Cesar Duarte), this station's correspondent in northern Santander, reported that the explosion only caused damages in the building itself and a fire that was quickly extinguished.

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE DISCARDS COUP THREAT

PY020230 Paris AFP in Spanish 2029 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Lima, 28 Feb (AFP) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde today discarded any fear of a coup. He said that the armed forces are determined to maintain the constitution order, and challenged his opponents to fight at the ballot boxes and not in the garrisons. Belaunde confirmed a report made by War Minister Luis Cisneros Vizquerra last Friday that treacherous groups have been contacting the military with that purpose, in view of which he emphasized that there is perfect harmony between the armed forces and the government, and they share the same objectives and identification with the purpose of developing the country and maintaining its sovereignty intact.

Belaunde said that the government, through the military chiefs, is well aware of the people who want to detour the armed forces from the constitutional path, and that although there are always people who are nostalgic about authoritarian dictatorial regimes of whips and gags, he is able to sleep very well.

Belaunde today recalled that during both his prior and current administrations all the planned elections have been held. He said that there are groups who do not want to follow the political schedule, that they want to advance it but that the government will strictly fulfill it.

The chief of state said: We will hold municipal elections in 1983; and this is where I challenge our opponents to resort with dignity to the ballot boxes and not to the garrisons. In 1985 nothing will be more pleasant for me than to hand over the constitutional mandate to my successor legitimately elected by the people.

Belaunde discarded the possibility of a coup and recalled that the entire country knows -- particularly the armed forces -- the prestige and respectability enjoyed by the Peruvian constitutional government in Latin America and the world, a fact which can be seen daily through the international treatment it gets.

Regarding the investigations of the judicial branch in relation to different accusations, the chief of state expressed his absolute respect for the judicial branch and emphasized that in this democracy the judicial branch is now completely independent from the executive branch. Belaunde noted that the investigations being carried out concerning any citizen by no means affects the institution to which he belongs or used to belong. He said that this is true in the church, the military, the liberal professions and the political parties.

WAR MINISTER LINKS SOME PARTIES WITH SUBVERSION

PY012025 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 16 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] War Minister Gen Luis Cisneros Vizquerra yesterday said that some political parties are linked to subversion. The war minister made these remarks after his regular Monday meeting with the president. The war minister said that he does not believe in the possibility of links between political parties and drug trafficking. General Cisneros then said: "If there are political parties who want subversion, then they could make connections in the drug traffic." However, Minister Cisneros said that the interior minister is the person who can give accurate information on this matter "because it is under his jurisdiction." General Cisneros Vizquerra said that there is no need for the intervention of the army in support for the struggle against crime "because the police forces are successfully doing it."

Minister Cisneros said that administrative matters were discussed with President Belaunde. He then referred to the weekly meetings he has been holding with Premier Manual Ulloa. In this regard he said: The meetings are aimed at discussing problems related to debts and possibilities of purchasing equipment -- not necessarily new equipment -- and spare parts which are needed to keep a good level of effectiveness and power in our army.

OPPOSITION ISSUES SEVERE CRITICISM AGAINST REGIME

PY021556 Paris AFP in Spanish 1705 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Lima, 20 Feb (AFP) -- The Aprista Party of Peru (PAP) last night issued a frontal attack against President Fernando Belaunde's regime by noting that it is a regime made up of sellouts, plutocrats, dishonest people and starvers of people. The two Aprista factions [PAP and the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance, APRA], whose schism became more evident after they each charged the other with treason, criticized the government in separate meetings held in Lima in honor of the late founder of PAP [as received] Haya de la Torre.

PAP, which is the main opposition party and which had been issuing moderate criticism against the government, increased its criticism after the Lima magazine CARETAS 2 weeks ago published an article which charges Aprista leader Carlos Langberg with being a drug trafficker. APRA charged that the executive branch issued this report to offset scandals within its own party, the Popular Action [AP] Party; to undermine last night's ceremonies; and to vilify PAP. After charging that a similar action was undertaken by Victor Andres Belaunde, President Belaunde's uncle, against Haya de la Torre, APRA requested, through an official appeal, a legal investigation against Langberg, his possible partners and four legislators.

APRA has 58 seats against 98 for AP in the Chamber of Deputies, while in the Senate, where there are a total of 60 seats, there are 18 APRA legislators and 26 official government party legislators.

In last night's main meeting, Alan Garcia, Carlos Enrique Melgar, Armando Villanueva, and Fernando Leon de Vivero noted that they could not bear to witness the government's continued path of disaster, destroying all social gains. They charted that this is a regime of sellouts, plutocrats, despots, and starvers of people. They noted that this regime is only working for millionaire oilmen and miners, for exporters and bankers. They also demanded the resignation of Prime Minister and Economy Minister Manuel Ulloa and repudiated the Aprista workers central for having accepted membership within the national working council which sought the unity of all social sectors. In a separate meeting Andress Townsend criticized the antipopular, neoliberal and monetarist policy that is enforced by the government. He added that since the policy is breaking up it is necessary to make some changes that must be sought through a temporary multiparty pact. Both groups charged each other with having violated Haya de la Torre's ideals and apparently a reconciliation seems impossible.

Although there were calls for unity on both sides, Townsend was more inflexible when he called a congress to be held on 23 May with or without the participation of the other sector, which is in the majority.

NEW PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTER APPOINTED

PY262215 Paris AFP in Spanish 2013 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Lima, 26 Feb (AFP) -- Juan Franco Ponce, a neurosurgeon, has been appointed new Peruvian public health minister. The official announcement was made today in this capital. Confirming the information that has just been provided by the outgoing minister, Prime Minister Uriel Garcia said that Franco Ponce had studied abroad and that he is member of the progovernment Popular Action Party. He added that the new public health minister will take the oath of office on Wednesday of next week.

COSTA RICA

SALVADOR'S CHAVEZ MENA ARRIVES TO DISCUSS AID

PA030240 Paris AFP in Spanish 2131 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] San Jose, 2 Mar (AFP) -- Salvadoran Foreign Affairs Minister Fidel Chavez Mena arrived in San Jose today, leading an official delegation, to talk with the Costa Rican Government about the possibilities of implementing the so-called Reagan plan for aid to the Caribbean countries. In a statement to the press, Chavez said that he will discuss the possible points of agreement between the U.S. President's aid plan and the principles of the recently created Central American Democratic Community, formed by El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica. Chavez will meet with his Costa Rican colleague, Bernd Niehaus and might be received by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo.

EL SALVADOR

D'AUBUISSON CONDITION 'DELICATE' AFTER SHOOTING

PA021220 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0018 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- Leaders of the anticommunist Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) said today during a news conference that Roberto d'Aubuisson is in "delicate" condition following an attempt against his life over the weekend. According to information from that political group, D'Aubuisson was wounded in the back as he drove on the Pan-American Highway from San Salvador to a town in San Vicente in the eastern part of El Salvador.

Hugo Barrera, vice president of ARENA, said that despite the attempts against his party, they are determined to continue their political campaign and participate in the elections for a constituent assembly, slated for 28 March. Concerning the situation of violence affecting the country, Barrera said there is no civil war in El Salvador, "but an invasion of foreigners united with some Salvadoran traitors." He added that the left "is only a minuscule group dedicated to attacking, stealing and killing, and that is why ARENA has many advantages for victory in the upcoming elections." He noted that some Salvadorans who are part of the guerrillas have been forced to join it and that the first thing ARENA would do if it wins a majority in the constituent assembly would be to declare a total and general amnesty.

VICE PRESIDENT GUTIERREZ PAYS VISIT TO TAIWAN

For Taiwan media coverage of the visit by Vice President Gen Jaime Abdul Gutierrez to Taiwan, including the signing of an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation and his press conference, see the Taiwan section of the 2 March China DAILY REPORT.

FMLN RADIOS REPORT ON GUAZAPA HILL ACTIONS

Early Fighting

PA021920 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 2 Mar 82

[February report from San Pedro hill, San Vicente, on 26 February Guazapa fighting; signed by Commander (Roberto) for the FMLN joint general staff -- live relay]

[Summary] The operation started at 0620 with an attack against an enemy convoy. We used rocket launchers and small arms fire in this attack. The enemy convoy was headed by one Massinger and three trucks that were going to reinforce government forces in San Vicente where FMLN forces were attacking. The fighting lasted until 1000, when an army truck carrying 25 soldiers arrived. We inflicted 15 casualties on the enemy.

"At 1130, the enemy used helicopters to carry troops from San Vicente to [name indistinct] to support forces that were trapped in the eastern sector of (?Pascual)." A second clash ensued and it lasted until 1530. We inflicted three more casualties on the enemy.

FMLN Successes

PA030131 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] The FMLN has imposed the rules of combat on the enemy on Guazapa Hill. Today's destruction of an armored vehicle and a tank demonstrate the defeat that our heroic forces are inflicting on the genocidal troops. The enemy has not been able to meet any of its objectives; on the contrary, its forces have fallen time and again into the traps set by our fighters.

Led to believe that they are advancing toward our positions, the enemy forces have been lured into our secret traps, suffering heavy losses each time. On 28 February, the enemy retrieved its dead and wounded after retreating to their positions without having made any advances. The following is a report from our companero, Commander (Mario Cibrian), chief of staff of the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces, FPL, at the Modesto Ramirez Central Front.

[Begin recording] War report from the Felipe Pena Central Front of the FPL.

After 8 days of fighting, in which the junta's puppet army has suffered numerous casualties, the FMLN has established the rules of combat. It faces the enemy forces on the firing line, discovers their points of attack and the means intended for use by the junta, sets up traps and the puppet army generally falls into them, suffering heavy losses, particularly on 24, 25, 26 and 27 February.

Believing that they have achieved their objectives, the puppet army falls back to their initial positions and makes indiscriminate use of the artillery and air force, dropping bombs and napalm. All that the puppet army achieves in these operations, however, is the destruction of houses and plantations that provide food for the people. They murder innocent people, including the elderly and women.

The FMLN forces, meanwhile, continue to impose the rules of combat, taking advantage of the puppet forces' low fighting morale. Today, the FMLN forces destroyed an armored vehicle and a tank and confiscated an M-60 machinegun. The enemy evacuated their dead and wounded during the night of 28 February. Released at 1600 hours of 1 March 1982 by the Felipe Pena Central Front chief of staff. [end recording]

Government Reactions

PA022111 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Station commentary: "The Dictatorship's Military Inability To Control Large Areas of the Country"]

[Text] The dictatorship's inability to obtain at least some victories over our forces has caused the top military command to become bogged down in contradictions. In only a year, the FMLN has consolidated the area under its control, despite large operations by the dictatorship. Now that the revolutionary forces are involved in an invincible advance, the army and the dictatorship have been much less able to prevent even a single takeover of towns, roads and cities, as well as our seven incursions into the outskirts of the capital.

In San Vicente, the army has hurriedly retreated in view of an imminent counteroffensive by the people. In Guazapa, the dictatorship, particularly the Atlacatl Battalion and the other elite forces, took a military beating.

The dictatorship sustained 200 casualties in Guazapa between 22 and 28 February. It lost armored vehicles, heavy machineguns, rifles and a large quantity of ammunition and war supplies. In Guazapa, Col Oscar Amaya had to be dismissed because he was so demoralized.

The defeats; the loss of planes, vehicles and men; the uprisings of officers and troops in the San Miguel and San Carlos garrisons in San Salvador; the arrest and torture of Salvadoran Air Force airmen and officers; the constant FMLN occupation of towns and cities; and the increasing participation of U.S. officers in directing the genocide have caused great tension among the top leaders.

Garcia is being blamed for the military defeats. The defense minister is being criticized because he is trying to cover up his mistakes by taking measures against executive officers. An example is Colonel Amay's dismissal.

There is a rotten apple in the top military command. There is a climate of defeat along the corridors of the armed forces general staff and that is where, in the next few days, there will be new and significant signs of the decomposition, pessimism and a string of accusations and counteraccusations, seeking a culprit for the defeat. While the dictatorship's wandering ship gets lost in its contradictions, the people are moving forward and are growing in their insurrectional potential, which will sweep away all traces of death and oppression. We will then achieve freedom. We will win!

FMLN COMMENTS ON MILITARY, POLITICAL STATUS

Attacks by U.S. Helicopters

PA261918 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Summary] The following is a complaint from Jucuaran: [Begin relay] Fishermen from the mouth of the La Chepona River in Northern Usulutan Department tell us that a helicopter strafed a boat carrying fishermen, killing two and seriously wounding several others. One of the dead was a 9-year-old boy. "Several helicopters have conducted counterinsurgency operations here using a U.S. warship as a base." [end relay] This shows that the helicopters supplied by Reagan continue killing our people.

Government Desertions Reported

PA262331 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Excerpt] There are serious internal conflicts in the 1st Infantry Brigade.

Attention soldiers and officers throughout the country: Two complete companies, we repeat, two complete companies of the 1st Infantry Brigade of the San Carlos Garrison in San Salvador, refused to go to fight our revolutionary forces, causing serious conflicts among officers and top genocidal chiefs.

At this point, the lieutenants and captains of these companies have disappeared and it is presumed that they are being kept in cells in other San Salvador garrisons.

Our reports disclosed that there is a true network of espionage, counterespionage and repression at San Carlos garrison as well as throughout the main garrisons in the country. This network is in charge of pointing out those soldiers and officers who show any sign of nonconformism with the junta's genocide against the people.

We have also been told that some 60 soldiers and 1 lieutenant of San Carlos garrison have deserted from enemy ranks. They refused to fight because they do not want to continue killing their own people.

The lieutenant, who deserted, whose name is being withheld, is being protected by the civilian population because he fears for his life and that of his family who have been persecuted and threatened by the repressive organizations of the puppet army. In view of this situation, the enemy has had to reinforce San Salvador with troops from other garrisons.

The implications and meaning of these large-scale desertions and rebellions at enemy garrisons are that the soldiers and officers have a very low morale. When we learned about this, we interviewed Commander Salvador Guerra, chief of the general staff of the northern front. We asked his opinion about these desertions and rebellions. We asked him about the meaning that they have for the revolutionary movement and our people.

[Begin recording] [Guerra] In the first place, it means that they do not wish to continue struggling against our people. Second, they are being forced to [word indistinct]. Some have served their time and the officers and chiefs are detaining them by force. We feel that each soldier has the right to demand to be relieved from duty when he deems necessary and [words indistinct].

Therefore, it seems to us that those soldiers who don't want to continue fighting against their own people, must ask to be relieved immediately. (?Some already requested) to be relieved in January and February. We believe that the officers must let them go since they don't want to continue fighting and want to join more productive tasks. They want to join the civilian population because they are not willing to continue fighting and shedding the blood of the people.

[Question] What call would you issue to the soldiers and officers on behalf of our revolutionary movement?

[Answer] I want to urge all soldiers (?to desert). We believe that the soldiers [words indistinct] must abandon the garrisons. In addition, when their time comes to confront the revolutionary forces, they must surrender and their lives will be spared. We feel that many soldiers are (?heeding) the FMLN call and that the genocidal junta is using its internal repressive apparatus to exert a great control over [words indistinct] soldiers.

We believe that they must fight that. We repeat: Those in the garrisons must desert and when they have to fight the revolutionary they must surrender. We are willing to respect their lives. [words indistinct] the release of certain prisoners. It must be noted that we will soon release some prisoners whose names will be announced in due time. This is proof that the FMLN and the revolutionary forces are willing to maintain (?our) principles in the fight against the enemy.

We want the soldiers to be part of our people. The time has come for them to ask to be relieved. If they are not relieved, and must be kept by force, then they must desert. However, if they have to fight against, then their obligation is to surrender, turn over their equipment and their lives will be respected. [end recording]

These desertions show the disarray within army lines. The chiefs and the genocidal armed forces are facing serious internal problems in the face of increasing and explosive discontent among the troops and even the officers. The soldiers have enough reasons to rebel and disobey the orders of their genocidal commanders. The soldiers are also experiencing the exploitation and repression of their superiors precisely because they are part of the people. Most of them were recruited by force. They are being retained in the garrisons under deplorable living conditions also by force and through repression.

During the military operations against the revolutionary movement, they are forced to shoot defenseless people and kill the innocent, including their mothers, children and relatives.

Hundreds of soldiers have requested to be relieved but this has been denied to them. Many others request their leave time every week in order to visit their relatives but this right is also denied them.

Guazapa Hill Fighting

PA262350 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1100 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Fighting continues on Guazapa hill. The enemy has been reinforced by Chalatenango garrison troops and has dropped napalm and poison gas on the civilian population. The revolutionary guerrilla units has constantly harassed the enemy in its rearguard. This is the report on Guazapa hill and the fighting waged by our forces in this important sector close to San Salvador.

The enemy has deployed 2,500 soldiers to Suchitoto to reinforce the demoralized troops. Fighting has raged near our positions since 22 February, when the Guazapa hill offensive began. The genocidal armed forces have also been reinforced by 2 companies of the Chalatenango garrison upon which our forces have inflicted 5 deaths and 12 wounded. Our companero, Commander Mayo Sibrian, chief of staff of the FCN [not further identified] and of the Modesto Ramierez Central Front, provides the following information on the enemy's movements on Guazapa hill: On 23 February, helicopters and airplanes supported the infantry advance on [words indistinct] machinegunning and bombing incessantly. On the night of 23 February, the enemy maintained a constant mortar barrage against our positions and the humble homes of residents. On 24 February, fighting continued on [words indistinct] hill. The enemy has not passed Mirandia, Zapote and Cerrito de Los Caceres because they have been constantly harassed by our troops.

The road to San Martin, Suchitoto, Aguilares and Aguacayo remains occupied by enemy forces. However, this has not prevented attacks and barricades by our forces on the new road to Suchitoto and on the main north highway. On 24 February, the enemy attacked Los Gramales, (Niningo) and Estanzuelas but did not take our positions. Our companeros inflicted four casualties, including a sergeant and a national policeman, on the enemy during the fighting at Los Caceres. The enemy suffered two more casualties and two of our fighters were wounded on Jicarones hill. Since the enemy has not been able to take our position, they have tried to soften us through air bombardment and mortar barrages.

The town of Palo Grande was brutally attacked by the enemy with mortar fire on the morning of 24 February. The enemy air force also bombed Guazapa hill from 0800 to 0900. Our correspondent has reported that fighting continued all day on 24 February at El Paraiso heights on Guazapa hill and that our revolutionary forces have suffered only three wounded.

More on Guazapa Action

PA270237 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1100 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] The FMLN revolutionary forces on 24 February occupied San Jose Guayabal in Cuscatlan Department. This town is part of the rearguard of the puppet forces fighting on Guazapa hill. During this heroic attack, our companeros caused 10 casualties to the enemy forces. We had one companero killed and one wounded.

Yesterday according to reports received at our radio station, four more casualties were caused to the enemy forces which have not broken the determined resistence of our heroic companeros on Guazapa hill. Forward companeros on Guazapa hill, this new offensive will be defeated.

Eastern Front Operations

PA270241 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1100 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Our companeros in the eastern front report an attack on enemy positions in Corinto, Morazan Department, during the predawn hours of 24 February. So far there are no complete reports on casualties caused to the enemy forces in this new attack on Corinto. On this same day the enemy harassed our positions in Usulutan. From 1600 the enemy seized the coastal road from San Marcos Lempa to Tierras Blancas.

The enemy fired mortar shells, for over an hour, on the sites known as (El Numero) and 14 Julio district. On that same day the genocidal air force [words indistinct] the rice zone south of San Marcos Lempa. Our correspondent in Oriente, Companero (Vladimir Aguilares) has reported that these harassments have been intensified by the enemy, especially after the attack our revolutionary forces made on El Limon. [Words indistinct] where 22 casualties were inflicted on the enemy and weapons and war material were seized that have passed into the hands of our people fighting the electoral farce throughout the national territory.

Paracentral Front Communique

PA272215 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1218 GMT 27 Feb 82

[War communique from San Vicente, sent by Commander Camilo of the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front]

[Text] The fighting began on 27 February at 0600 on the Pan-American Highway on km 65 to 72. At 0645 our forces destroyed a Massinger armored vehicle carrying a undetermined number of soldiers. Our forces later built a barricade using trucks of the government and the oligarchy. At 0715, two helicopters arrived to harass the FMLN positions and at 0750 the enemy appeared with a force of some 40 or 50 men and a second battle ensued. At this time we do not know the precise number of the casualties suffered by the enemy.

At 0630 fighting began on the southern side of San Vicente, causing five casualties to the enemy. The operation ended at 0905 and our forces withdrew in a orderly manner. We are now investigating the number of casualties inflicted on the dictatorship when the Massinger armored vehicle was destroyed.

The enemy forces on the Tolima Volcano were also attacked on 26 February. We still do not have reports on the success of the operation. Commander Camilo, Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front.

Attack on D'Aubuisson

PA281810 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 28 Feb 82

[FMLN war bulletin from San Vicente -- live or recorded]

[Text] The purpose of our operation was either to execute or capture fascist criminal Roberto d'Aubuisson, who [words indistinct] electoral campaign in the town of San Sebastian, the second largest town in San Vicente Department. At 0930 on 27 February, one of our revolutionary units, led by Companero Ricardo, caught the forces protecting the assassin by surprise on the road from Santo Domingo to San Sebastian.

When the vehicle they were using reached [words indistinct], one (NWM-72) rocket launcher [words indistinct]. In view of this, the chief ordered that (?rifle fire) be concentrated on one of the vehicles. (?We inflicted 11 casualties on them).

One injured person managed to escape. Our forces immediately attacked and recovered three (G-3) rifles, one of them of new design. Meanwhile, [words indistinct] and another group supported the attack. This action prevented that fraud, Roberto d'Aubuisson, from showing up in the city of San Sebastian as (?he had predicted).

The FMLN's [words indistinct] has been strengthened with this recovery, [words indistinct] and (?our people's victorious future has become clearer. Released in the San Pedro (?towers), [Signed] Commander Roberto. United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

More on Guazapa Fighting

PA281905 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Summary] "The dictatorship's operation against our positions in San Pedro hill in San Vicente Department failed. Now, its operation against Guazapa hill has also been a resounding failure. Our combatants not only evaded the enemy's siege and dealt blows to his positions in various towns but FMLN special forces are now recovering weapons from the enemy and are making the members of the murderous Atlacatl Brigade flee in disarray."

"The government station made a great song and dance about the fact that Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia led the Guazapa operations; however, the former Colonel Garcia has once more proven his lack of military ability to defeat our people. We are now establishing contact with Guazapa to receive an important war bulletin."

[Begin relay] This is a war bulletin from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, Guazapa hill sector: "The genocidal troops' ninth invasion of Guazapa hill continued on 24 February. Fighting started at the Platanar region at 0730, when the enemy tried to advance on our firing line. However, this advance was completely stopped at 0945." We killed one lieutenant and one soldier and wounded three other soldiers.

A clash occurred at 0805, when troops who were coming down from Caballito hill confronted the people's combatants and a battle to take over Las (?Piedras) -- heroically held by our combatants -- ensured. This fighting lasted until 1210, when the enemy withdrew with three wounded men. At 1635, the enemy resumed his advance but avoided any clashes with our forces in Las (?Piedras).

Enemy forces seized Palo Grande, but they clashed with our positions in (Los Girones). After 15 minutes of fighting, the enemy again decided to retreat and to seek help from the air force and artillery. This area was, therefore, subject to 30 minutes of mortar fire and bombing. The enemy resumed his march at 1730 and was forced to stop. He sustained another casualty at that time.

"In these 3 days of fighting the enemy was able to advance, taking some of our positions, but his troops were increasingly tired and their morale decreased." Our general staff then decided to carry out a countermaneuver the next day, to end this enemy offensive.

"Based on our plan, on 25 February we made the elite counterinsurgency troops from Gotera and the Atlacatl Battalion go to Palo Grande." It took us the entire morning to carry out this maneuver, but we created an inbalance between their fo ces and ours.

We attacked one of the enemy units at 1137 and gravely wounded the lieutenant who led the unit. "In view of this attack, [words indistinct] advance forces that were already at the Palo Grande church. There, at 1205, a special FMLN column led by Companeros (Pablo), (Oscar), (Renato) and (Carlos) attacked in four groups, coming from four sides. They fought the special elite troops in house-to-house combat." This lasted until 1710, when the enemy was forced to flee in disarray, carrying 16 wounded men with them. We recovered several weapons, ammunition, communications equipment, uniforms and supplies.

"Two helicopters appeared 30 minutes after we defeated the enemy but our combatants did not allow them to land."

In the Platanar sector, an FMLN squad headed by Companero (Rene) found an enemy patrol and, in a flashing attack, eliminated three soldiers, recovering four M-16 rifles, ammunition and supplies. We withdrew without casualties. FMLN skirmishes were carried out in this sector throughout the day.

Four FMLN companeros were wounded in the attack on Palo Grande. We also fought enemy troops that were trying to help the special units but were not able to. They sustained three casualties. "Therefore, our armed people crushed the enemy maneuver, thus defeating the ninth genocidal offensive in Guazapa."

We also want to report that we buried the bodies of five soldiers abandoned by their companeros. Their names will be disclosed later on so that their relatives will not be deceived by the top fascist command.

Issued in Guazapa hill at 1200 on 26 February 1982, year of the great popular victories. For the joint FMLN command in Guazapa; Commanders Misael Gallardo, (Rogelio Quintanilla), Alejandro Montenegro, and (Joel). United to fight until final victory! [end relay]

Repression Charged in Apopa

PA282001 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Another 19 compatriots were cruelly murdered and their bodies were burned by genocidal troops in Apopa, in the face of the troops' inability to defeat our revolutionary forces in Guazapa. The 19 bodies were found along a 20-meter stretch on the northern highway in Apopa jurisdiction. It was impossible to identify them.

Before our people and the peoples of the world, we denounce this new criminal action by Duarte and Garcia and the other criminals who, in view of their military inability, are getting even by killing defenseless townspeople in a cowardly fashion. But neither crime nor repression will stop the revolution!

Battle at Chinchontepec

PA282241 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] We shall now present a detailed report on the destruction of an enemy post on El Cumbo hill, a part of Chinchontepec volcano. This operation was carried out by our companeros in the advance units and local guerrillas of the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front.

In a surprise and violent attack, our courageous fighters of the vanguard units and the local guerrillas of the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front, totally destroyed the military post located on Chinchontepec volcano. The objectives of this operation were to participate in boycott activities against the electoral masquerade, destroy the enemy, seize his war materiel and raise the fighting morale of our people.

The destruction of this post is of special importance because it was a point of attack on our positions on the volcano and also because from this point the enemy controlled the road leading to the two most important highways in our country. They are the Pan-American and the littoral highways.

Properly camouflaged, with their faces painted with ground colors, our courageous fighters of the vanguard units launched the attack. Our vanguard units gave the enemy a dose of his own medicine when they applied a military operation similar to the hammer and anvil and attained the desired objectives.

Our companeros laid a concealed encirclement around the enemy post while squads attacked the position from three directions on El Cumbo hill. Companero Leon, one of the military chiefs of this opeation, has informed us that the enemy retreated toward the sector not under attack and came up against our concealed lines. Here we recovered the first war materials.

Of the five positions maintained by the military post on El Cumbo hill, three were destroyed during the first 30 minutes of combat. One of these posts was hastily abandoned by the henchmen who fell under the fire of our concealed line. After 2 hours of intensive fighting, the rest of the posts were destroyed and the enemy position was completely abandoned by its defenders.

The only four soldiers who escaped sought refuge at the Jiboa sugarmill where they reported the hard blow dealt by our heroic Farabundo Marti Front to their positions. The lack of courage and low fighting morale of the henchmen stationedon the frontline combat trenches was noticeable. They abandoned them and fled, even leaving their own commander behind.

Our attack was carried out with the same precision it had been planned. Our assault group companeros acted with courage and heroism. In regard to the operation's results, Companero (Leon), one of the operation chiefs, said that in spite of the fact that four soldiers had managed to escape the encirclement, the seized weapons amount to 90 percent of the material at that post. We also took one prisoner, who surrendered at the moment of the attack after he was wounded. He is being taken care of by our health units which dressed his wounds.

For our part, we regret the death of Companero (Eliseo) and the wounds suffered by four other fighters. This is the list of the weapons which have passed into the hands of the people which oppose the electoral masquerade: 9 G-3 rifles, 1 M-79 grenade launcher, 1 HK 21 machinegun with four clips, two boxes of 7,62 mm ammunition and a large amount of ammunition, belts, canteens, clips, combat boots, uniforms and knapsacks. Twelve enemy were killed in this operation.

Companero (Leon) says in his report that the success of the operation was due greatly to the discipline and fighting ability of our vanguard units who during the fight showed agility, daring and ironbound revolutionary discipline.

New Broadcast Schedule

PA010238 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Starting tomorrow, Radio Farabundo Marti will begin new broadcasts from 1230 to 1330 [1830 to 1930 GMT]. These broadcasts will begin tomorrow 1 March. You can hear them everyday from Monday to Saturday and on Sundays we shall have a special program from -0900 to 1000 [1500 to 1600 GMT].

Urban Guerrilla Front

PA021800 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 2 Mar 82

[War bulletin issued by the general staff of the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Urban Front of the Popular Liberation Forces -- live or recorded realy]

[Text] A militia group sabotaged electric poles on the road from Soyapango to Ilopango bouldvard, near the Diana factory. Southern Soyapango was left in the dark. The weapon that was used to commit the sabotage came from the boundless arsenal of our masses. During the withdrawal stage following the conclusion of the operation, our forces engaged in a heavy clash with an air force patrol. We regret the loss of our companero (Valentin) during this operation. (Valentin), a member of the working class, sacrificed his life to cover the retreat of his remaining companeros with a (.357)-cal revolver.

We report the following other mass and militia operations:
Placing of posters on 16 February in San Bartolo;
Placing of posters at the (Lourdes) district on 17 February;
Wall painting on 19 February at the secondary section of the Gen Francisco Melendez National Institute. As a result, all of the institute's walls were covered with the FPL acronym the next morning.
Minimobilization consisting of a march and propaganda meeting on 20 February at Matasano development, Ilopango.
Confiscation of gasoline and a 9 mm pistol on 15 February.

These activities were carried out in the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Urban Front. Revolution or death. The armed people will win. United to fight until final victory. El Salvador free and independent with the fighting people.

HONDURAS

MINISTER PRAISES REAGAN'S MINI-MARSHALL PLAN

PA021210 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0230 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Secretary of the Presidency Carlos Flores Facusse has characterized the mini-Marshall Plan announced on 24 February by U.S. President Ronald Reagan as a source of great joy for the countries of the area. The secretary noted, however, that each country must try to solve its own problems.

The customs policy announced yesterday by U.S. President Ronald Reagan is directed exclusively toward the Caribbean and Central American countries. Mr Flores sees it as a great incentive for increased production.

[Begin recording] Regarding the statements made by U.S. President Ronald Reagan about the aid that he plans to propose to Congress, the legislative body of his country, this aid involves economic assistance for the Caribbean. He has said this is a great incentive in order for the Caribbean countries to have a market for their exports and somewhat improve their balance-of-payments problems. This is an incentive for foreign investment to come to our countries in order to produce and export products. This is also an incentive for industrialists to function with this measure on bases that we are sure will be accepted with pleasure by the U.S. legislative organ. [end recording]

Flores said that each country must push forward and solve its own problems: [begin recording] I think that the people have to advance through their own efforts. In Honduras, it will specifically be we Hondurans who will make this country advance. However, we will welcome any aid and cooperation offered by any country to help us peacefully solve our problems. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

MINISTRY RATIFIES CONSULAR AGREEMENT WITH USSR

PA022226 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Within the framework of the Vienna convention and various consular acts, the first consular agreement between Nicaragua and the Soviet Union was ratified today. It was signed by the chairman of the Supreme Soviet and Companero Moises Hassan in 1980. Companero Hassan signed the agreement in Moscow on behalf of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

The agreement was ratified today by Soviet Ambassador German Shlyapnikov and Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco. Companero Shlyapnikov made the following statement about the agreement:

[Begin recording] It is a consular agreement signed by the representatives of Nicaragua and the Soviet Union in Moscow in March 1980.

The consular agreement establishes necessary procedures for the operation of each country's consular system in the other country. It facilitates the exchange of people between the two countries and lays the groundwork for the future development of consular relations, should a consulate as such need to be opened in Nicaragua or the Soviet Union; not just an embassy, but a consulate in some city in the Soviet Union or Nicaragua. But this would depend on the degree of relations, on the degree of development achieved in bilateral relations.

The agreement is also important because it is the first one between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua to be ratified by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This agreement was signed by Companero Brezhnev, as chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

[Question] Does this agreement benefit the Sandinist people's revolution?

[Answer] I think all relations between our two countries benefit, in one way or another, the development of bilateral relations generally and the development of the processes in each country. In this case, I think that this fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua contributes to the Sandinist people's revolution, for we have always felt friendship and a desire for broad cooperation with the Nicaraguan people, who are held in high esteem in my country. [end recording]

BORGE WELCOMES INTELLECTUALS TO MANAGUA MEETING

PA022200 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Message from Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge to 3-7 March international meeting of intellectuals in Managua -- read by announcer]

[Text] Companero Tomas Borge Martinez, commander of the revolution and Nicaraguan interior minister, expresses his most cordial welcome to the intellectuals of the American continent who, meeting in Managua from 3 to 7 March, will confirm their support and solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolutionary process and the peoples who struggle for freedom, sovereignty and self-determination.

Minister Borge greets the members of the committee of intellectuals for the sovereignty of our America, which will hold its first meeting in Sandino's free land after having being formed in Havana in September 1981.

He also expresses his confidence in the American intellectuals' plans, certain that the first meeting of such an important organization will express its members' solidarity with the Sandinist people's revolution and with the American people's firm struggle for their liberation.

Commander Borge hails, in advance, the success of this important meeting, which signifies one more contribution of continental solidarity, particularly at a time when the aggressive plans and threats of U.S. imperialism are aimed directly at the Nicaraguan people and their anti-imperialist and popular revolution. Free Fatherland or Death, Interior Ministry Public and Foreign Relations Department.

BAYARDO ARCE CRITICIZES REAGAN AID PLAN

PA020445 Paris AFP in Spanish 2207 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Managua, 1 Mar (AFP) -- Commander Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the Political Committee of the FSLN, has said that the aid program proposed last week by U.S. President Ronald Reagan "will not solve in the most minimum part the economic problems of the Central American and Caribbean area." Speaking to the National Council of the Sandinist Workers Federation in Managua, Commander Arce described the stationing of a U.S. military ship on the Gulf of Fonseca, whose waters Nicaragua shares with El Salvador and Honduras, as "a threat to the country."

The Sandinist leader said that the presence of a U.S. Navy ship on that gulf, which was officially confirmed by Washington, "is a violation of the territoriality and sovereignty of Nicaragua." He also criticized the Reagan administration for not having accepted the peace proposals presented by Mexico, France and Nicaragua with the concensus of the United Nations for peace in El Salvador and the region.

"Instead of accepting these proposals for a negotiated solution to the Salvadoran conflict and the easing of tensions in the area, Reagan has ordered: [Words indistinct] landing of thousands of Marines while he places a destroyer on the Gulf of Fonseca in a threatening manner," Arce said.

On analyzing the economic assistance plan for the Caribbean Basin which President Reagan proposed before the permanent council of the OAS, Arce said that it is "insufficient." "The $340 million that Reagan offers to the Central American and Caribbean governments are not even enough to cover one-third of what Costa Rica needs this year," he said.

Regarding the local economy, Arce indicated that the country did not earn $125 million last year due to the drop in the prices of its export products and that it is estimated that this year the deficit will amount to $200 million. He added that in 1982, Nicaragua will need $220 million to pay for its petroleum imports and $280 million for the foreign debt and that exports will amount to $500 million.

MDN'S ALFONSO ROBELO SPEAKS ON NEWSMEN'S DAY

PA021450 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Speech by Alfonso Robelo, leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN, on the occasion of Journalists Day; delivered at the Terraza Restaurant in Managua -- live]

[Excerpt] Here in Nicaragua, you brother newsmen have a privileged mission to fulfill. It is true that it is a difficult task, but it is a privilege. You are like teachers who must create awareness and illuminate and teach so that each day our people learn of their rights, duties and obligations and through you express their needs.

Today, on your day, we feel that we must mention something that seems to be the antithesis of what should unite us. A media bill has been recently drafted. The least we can say of it is that it is undemocratic, that this bill draft reveals the totalitarian spirit of the present regime. The bill really shows that there is a desire to silence the voices that tell the Nicaraguan people the truth, that there is a desire to impose not only the existing censorship but also a self-censorship on each one of you. Instead of being courageous, independent and honest newsmen, you will become submissive, fearful newsmen who no longer bring the truth to the Nicaraguans.

We share your desire for democracy, and because we share these aspirations with you, we tell you that the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board and the private sector guarantee needs your effective support so that you can continue in your task of leading Nicaragua toward a real democracy. [applause]

Newsmen have a mission: To constructively show the government its errors and defects. However, I ask myself how you can do this when the regime wants to conceal everything. Furthermore, how can one offer constructive criticism if any news item that can be considered "dangerous" is subject to official censors and channels? This cannot be. We must fight this because our people are being deprived of an inalienable right; the right to information. You have the moral authority, because you are part of this revolution and because your courage decisively contributed to the overthrow of the previous dictatorship. With your radio broadcasts from the underground, you made a joint effort with all the Nicaraguan people to end dictatorships in Nicaragua.

OBSERVERS SEE HAVANA 'DISAPPOINTED' OVER FRANCE

PA020357 Paris AFP in Spanish 2388 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Havana, 1 Mar (AFP) -- Observers today commented that the Cuban authorities' discretion regarding the recent visit of two French Socialist leaders to Cuba shows the prudence and reserve that Cuba has maintained in recent weeks regarding the French Government. According to a reliable source, the Cuban authorities recently expressed their "annoyance" over the interview that French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson granted last week to the U.S. weekly NEWSWEEK.

In that interview, the chief of French diplomacy indicated that his country's decision to sell weapons to Nicaragua sought to prevent Managua from falling into the Cuban and Soviet orbit. "It would be advisable for the United States to think about what occurred in Cuba," Cheysson said.

Meanwhile, GRANMA, the newspaper of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], published a report without comment on its inside pages announcing the departure of Socialist leader Jacques Hutzinger, assistant national secretary of the French Socialist Party, PSF, in charge of international relations. In previous days it was also through brief reports that GRANMA made known the meetings in Havana of the French Socialist delegation with Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Politburo, and Manuel Pineiro, in charge of international relations in the PCC Central Committee. According to the newspaper, these conversations were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Hutzinger, who arrived in Havana on Thursday accompanied by Nicole Bourdillat, in charge of Latin America in the international secretariat of the PSF, left for Costa Rica yesterday. Hutzinger had previously visited Panama, Venezuela and Nicaragua as part of a trip to gather information on Central America.

A reliable source indicated that Cuba did not appreciate the French position on Poland. Moreover, Cuba lamented the remarks made at the end of February by French Ambassador to Chile Leon Bouvier who said that Cuba was the least free country of Latin America.

This "disappointment" about France was apparently confirmed with the small space granted in the local press to the visit of a French Socialist official. This appears even more true when the last visit of an official of a French ruling party, Claude Eastier, in September, who brought to Cuba a verbal message from President Francois Mitterrand to Fidel Castro, seemed to announce a noticeable strengthening of the ties between Paris and Havana. Eastier met twice with Cuban President Fidel Castro.

HAVANA CRITICIZES HAIG CENTRAL AMERICA STAND

FL030225 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] The U.S. Government demonstrated once again the nature of its policy of force in El Salvador, Central America and the Caribbean when it indirectly rejected today the proposals to mediate in this Central American country made by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo. Washington, which had remained deaf to the public appeal of the Mexican president made in Managua on 21 February, broke its silence through its secretary of state, Alexander Haig. Apparently pressured by U.S. and world public opinion which learned about the statement by Cuban President Fidel Castro on the Mexican announcement, Alexander Haig was forced to enter the international fray. Speaking to the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, Haig in fact rejected the Mexican proposal, alleging that it lacked a basic element. This so-called basic element was nothing but the hackneyed story of the alleged support of Cuba and Nicaragua for the Salvadoran guerrillas.

As you may recall, Lopez Portillo stated that the conflict in Latin America had three basic cruxes: the war in El Salvador, the revolutionary process in Nicaragua and U.S.-Cuban relations which are characterized by the U.S. aggressions against our country.

Since in truth he did not have a real reply to give, besides the U.S. desire to continue to intervene by force in El Salvador and Central America to find a solution in accordance with its interests, Mr Haig retold before the Senate [as heard] the old story of the Cuban and Nicaraguan threat. While Haig talked, and as the best contradiction to his words, the real and only threat was spreading over the Caribbean. Yankee and NATO ships were plying our seas as part of a new show of force and provocation against our countries, maneuvers whose final phase will be from 8 to 18 March.

The countries of Central America and the Caribbean are not surprised by these statements of a representative of the Pentagon. Even more, they are to be expected since they correspond with their philosophy of plunder and subjugation. More than by their words, by their actions we know the solutions we can receive from the empire. Mr Haig's reaction serves at any rate to confirm that nothing good can be expected from imperialism's intentions.

IRAQI DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR JOINT TALKS

FL011255 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Iraq's minister of public works and housing, Muhammad Fadil Husayn, arrived here yesterday leading his country's delegation which will participate in the second intergovernmental session of the Cuba-Iraq joint committee. The group will meet today through 4 March.

Talks Begin

FL020200 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] The third [as received] session of the intergovernmental Cuba-Iraq joint committee began today. The talks are being held at the state committee for economic cooperation. The participants discussed progress being made in cooperation in the sugar industry, computer systems, trade and others. The delegations are headed by Muhammad Fadil Husayn, Iraqi minister of public works and housing, and Hector Rodriguez Llompart, Cuban minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

Meeting With Cabrizas

FL021454 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1229 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Cuba's Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz has held talks at his ministry offices with Muhammad Fadil Husayn, Iraq's minister of public works and housing. During the meeting, the two sides exchanged views on the development of bilateral trade relations between Cuba and Iraq.

NORTH KOREA'S HO TAM SCHEDULED FOR VISIT

FL021837 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba, Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Korean Workers' Party Politburo, vice prime minister of the Council of Administration and foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, will soon pay an official and friendly visit to our country.

MINISTERS URGED TO PUT OFF GUYANA VISIT

FL011605 Bridgetown CANA in English 2021 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 27 Feb (CANA) -- Prime Minister Milton Cato of St Vincent and the Grenadines and Jamaica's Deputy Prime Minister Hugh Shearer were today urged to put off planned visits to Guyana next month because of yesterday's jailing of Donald Rodney. A spokesman for the Rodney family said the text of the messages was: "Following the conviction of Donald Rodney, we appeal to you do not visit Guyana in present circumstances, lest your visit be seen as endorsement of this grave inhumanity." It was signed by Mrs Pauling Rodney, mother, other members of the family, the Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops, and other prominent Guyanese.

Mr Cato is to visit Guyana on March 3 and 4 and Mr Shearer around mid-month as part of a series of regional political contacts in preparation for a Caribbean Community summit meeting. Donald Rodney was sentenced to 18 months in jail by magistrate Norma Jackman who found him guilty of unlawful possession of device which exploded in his car on the night of 13 June, 1980, killing his brother, Dr Walter Rodney, noted historian and co-leader of the opposition Working People's Alliance (WPA).

BARBADOS

CAIC ASKS U.S., GRENADA TO PUT ASIDE DIFFERENCES

FL021500 Bridgetown CANA in English 1350 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Bridgetown, Barbados, 2 Mar (CANA) -- Grenada and the United States should put aside their ideological differences and have dialogue on Washington's latest aid plan for the Caribbean and Central America, a senior official of the Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce (CAIC), has suggested. "Our position is that we think that despite differences, philosophical, ideological, whatever, there ought to be continuing dialogue between the U.S. administration and the Grenada Government," the CAIC's executive director, Pat Thompson, said.

He said that Grenada, where a leftist government closely linked with Cuba is in power, was not automatically excluded from the provisions of the aid plan, but President Reagan's power to ultimately decide which countries should benefit could leave Grenada out in the cold. "Our point of view is that [we] would like the Grenada private sector to benefit from these (aid) provisions," Mr Thompson told reporters yesterday.

HAITI

HAVANA REPORTS ON 'EXTRAORDINARY' MEASURES

FL270050 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2118 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Metal bars and other obstacles have been placed by the Haitian authorities at the Cap Haitien Airport, near Tortuga Island, as a precaution against possible air landings. Tortuga Island was the scene of a failed invasion to overthrow the Jean-Claude Duvalier regime. Interior Minister Edouard Berrouet is visiting the area where the landing took place.

It has also been reported that a series of extraordinary measures have been adopted in Haiti to prevent a reoccurrence of clashes between the Tontons Macoutes Paramilitary Corps and the Presidential Guard. Observers of Hatian political life believe that the clashes are the result of the violent differences existing within the government and not the result of a mistake, as an attempt has been made to make people believe in Port-au-Prince.